UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
10/748,329	12/31/2003	Edgar Matias	P1282US00	8128		
54640 PERRY + CUF	7590 08/23/200 RRIFR	7	EXAMINER			
1300 YONGE STREET			PICKETT, JOHN G			
SUITE 500 TORONTO, O	N M4T-1X3		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
CANADA				3728		
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
			08/23/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

For the ₩			
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Advisory Action	10/748,329	MATIAS ET AL.	
Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief	Examiner	Art Unit	1
	Greg Pickett	3728	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence ado	iress
THE REPLY FILED 20 August 2007 FAILS TO PLACE THIS A	APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR	ALLOWANCE.	•
1. The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or o this application, applicant must timely file one of the folloplaces the application in condition for allowance; (2) a N a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliant time periods:	wing replies: (1) an amendment, aff otice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in	fidavit, or other evider compliance with 37 C	nce, which FR 41.31; or (3)
a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing dat	e of the final rejection.		
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire			
Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP	(b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN TH		
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of e under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office late may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b) NOTICE OF APPEAL	e on which the petition under 37 CFR 1. xtension and the corresponding amount shortened statutory period for reply origer than three months after the mailing da	of the fee. The appropr ginally set in the final Off	riate extension fee fice action; or (2) as
 The Notice of Appeal was filed on <u>20 August 2007</u>. A br the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)) appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any rep <u>AMENDMENTS</u> 	, or any extension thereof (37 CFR	41.37(e)), to avoid dis	smissal of the
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection (a) They raise new issues that would require further c (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE bel	onsideration and/or search (see NO		ecause
(c) They are not deemed to place the application in be appeal; and/or		ducing or simplifying	the issues for
(d) They present additional claims without canceling a		jected claims.	
NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a))			
4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.		Impliant Amendment	(PTOL-324).
 5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s 6. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be a 		timely filed amendme	ent canceling the
non-allowable claim(s). 7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) how the new or amended claims would be rejected is professed to the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected: 6,7 and 9-11.) ☐ will not be entered, or b) ⊠ wi		
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:			
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE			
8. The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, because applicant failed to provide a showing of good a was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).	nd sufficient reasons why the affida	vit or other evidence i	is necessary and
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filingentered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessation. The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation 	overcome <u>all</u> rejections under appears and was not earlier presented. S	eal and/or appellant fa See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(ils to provide a (1).
REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER		•	

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-303 (Rev. 08-06)

13. Other: ____.

See Continuation Sheet.

11. 🛛 The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

12. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s).

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

Applicant's request for reconsideration has been fully considered but is not persuasive. The Supreme Court has held that the TSM test is not the only test when considering the obviousness under 35 USC 103(a).

When considering the equivalence of adhesive and hook-and-loop fastening, Geary represents evidence of art recognized equivalence. An express suggestion to substitute one equivalent component or process for another is not necessary to render such substitution obvious. In re Fout, 675 F.2d 297, 213 USPQ 532 (CCPA 1982).

When considering Aileo, "if a technique has been used to improve one device, and a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that it would improve similar devices in the same way, using the technique is obvious unless its actual application is beyond that person's skill." KSR Int 'I v. Teleflex Inc., 127 S.Ct. 1740, 82 USPQ2d 1396 (2007). Both Aileo and Shawler stack pads to adjust size, however Aileo connects the stacked arrangement to the mounting location. This is well within the level of ordinary skill in the art and yields only predictable results. It is proper to take account of the "inferences and creative steps that a person of ordinary skill in the art would employ." See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 550 U.S. 1727, 1731, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007). See also Id. at 1742, 82 USPQ2d at 1397 ("A person of ordinary skill is also a person of ordinary creativity, not an automaton.")

The Supreme Court has provided guidelines for determining obviousness based on the Graham factors. KSR Int 'I v. Teleflex Inc., 127 S.Ct. 1727, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007). "A combination of familiar elements according to known methods is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results." Id. at 1731, 82 USPQ2d at 1396. "When a work is available in one field of endeavor, design incentives and other market forces can prompt variations of it, either in the same field or a different one. If a person of ordinary skill can implement a predictable variation, § 103 likely bars its patentability." Id. For the same reason, "if a technique has been used to improve one device, and a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that it would improve similar devices in the same way, using the technique is obvious unless its actual application is beyond that person's skill." Id. at 1740, 82 USPQ2d 1396. "Under the correct analysis, any need or problem known in the field of endeavor at the time of invention and addressed by the patent can provide a reason for combining the elements in the manner claimed." Id. at 1742, 82 USPQ2d at 1397.

The previous rejections are respectfully maintained.

/Greg Pickett/ Examiner AU 3728